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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-127

H.R. 6570

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. R. 6570.	1
Digest of Public Law 85-127	2

Index and summary of H. R. 6570

Apr.	2, 1957	Rep. Cramer introduced and discussed H. R. 6565 and Rep. Matthews introduced H. R. 6570 which were referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Prints of bills as introduced and remarks of Rep. Cramer.
June	13, 1957	House subcommittee ordered H. R. 6570 reported with amendment.
June	18, 1957	House committee ordered H. R. 6570 reported.
June	27, 1957	House committee reported H. R. 6570 with amendment. H. Rept. No. 649. Print of bill and report.
July	15, 1957	House passed H. R. 6570 as reported.
July	16, 1957	H. R. 6570 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as referred.
July	31, 1957	Senate committee ordered H. R. 6570 reported.
Aug.	1, 1957	Senate committee reported H. R. 6570 without amendment. S. Rept. No. 788. Print of bill and report.
Aug.	5, 1957	Senate passed H. R. 6570 without amendment.
Aug.	13, 1957	Approved: Public Law 85-127.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-127

MARKETING OF GREEN PEANUTS. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to revise the definition of "peanuts" to exclude from the allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Act peanuts which are marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6565

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1957

Mr. CRAMER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1359 (c)) be amended to
5 read as follows:

6 “(c) The word ‘peanuts’ for the purposes of this Act
7 shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts
8 which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in
9 accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked
10 or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm,

1 or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal
2 of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial
3 means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. Any
4 producer who establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary,
5 in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, that
6 any peanuts marketed by such producer of the 1954, 1955,
7 or 1956 crop were marketed by the producer before drying
8 or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by natural
9 or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled pe-
10 nuts shall be relieved from any liability for penalties under
11 this section in connection with the marketing of such pea-
12 nuts, and if such producer has paid the penalty under this
13 section in connection with the marketing of such peanuts he
14 shall be entitled to a refund of such penalties. There is
15 hereby authorized to be appropriated sums as are necessary
16 for the payment of the refunds provided for herein, and in
17 addition sums collected as peanut marketing quota penalties
18 under this section which are on special deposit for refund
19 of excess collections may be used to make the refunds pro-
20 vided for herein."

21 This amendment shall be effective for the 1957 and
22 subsequent crops of peanuts.

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CRAMER

APRIL 2, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6570

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1957

Mr. MATTHEWS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1359 (c)), be amended to
5 read as follows:

6 “(c) The word ‘peanuts’ for the purposes of this Act
7 shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts
8 which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in
9 accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked
10 or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm,

1 or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal
2 of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial
3 means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. Any
4 producer who establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary,
5 in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary,
6 that any peanuts marketed by such producer of the 1954,
7 1955, or 1956 crop were marketed by the producer before
8 drying or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by
9 natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as
10 boiled peanuts shall be relieved from any liability for penalties
11 under this section in connection with the marketing of such
12 peanuts, and if such producer has paid the penalty under this
13 section in connection with the marketing of such peanuts he
14 shall be entitled to a refund of such penalties. There is here-
15 by authorized to be appropriated sums as are necessary for
16 the payment of the refunds provided for herein, and in addi-
17 tion sums collected as peanut marketing quota penalties
18 under this section which are on special deposit for refund
19 of excess collections may be used to make the refunds pro-
20 vided for herein."

21 This amendment shall be effective for the 1957 and sub-
22 sequent crops of peanuts.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 6570

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MATTHEWS

APRIL 2, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, 1957.

This is a very fine and timely address. It deals primarily with the current situation regarding the Middle East and the moral obligations which our country has in connection with this situation.

Mr. Carmen maintains that Dictator Nasser is not very much different than was Dictator Hitler. Their attitudes are the same, their contempt for democracy is the same, their deeds are outrageous, and they are never satisfied. He expresses the fear that we may have committed the foulest diplomatic blunder against our allies Britain and France.

I associate myself completely with these thoughts as expressed in this address. It is for this reason that I am inserting it into the RECORD and call it to the attention of all my colleagues.

The text of the address follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, it is particularly good to return to Brooklyn, N. Y., once again after almost a year's absence for here in the heart of New York is where so much of the important work of our organization gets its start.

I have been on many public platforms in many places in almost every State during the past few months, but when one is away from his own region of the country one necessarily is more guarded in his pronouncements.

Thus, if I may, I would like to utilize this opportunity to present some of my thinking with respect to the current situation which absorbs the attention of our organization and, indeed, the entire world.

We have heard a lot about the Middle East within the last few months. We have heard such things as moral obligations, assumptions, United Nations expeditionary forces, and other symbols that characterize an age where world opinion has become a factor heretofore never reckoned with, since previously it could never be mustered with any degree of power and effectiveness.

Today, world opinion is greater in power and intensity than even the most highly potent atomic weapons.

We have learned this lesson within the last few months. We must never forget it.

It is this lesson which I believe holds the key to world peace and world progress for it has undoubtedly been proven, to me at least, that world opinion invariably swings toward the side of morality, and if treated with the difference owed to it, I sincerely believe that it can be constantly corraled for the common good.

The real test, however, is still to come. Indeed, the eyes of the world are focused on the United States for from our country will come the decision that will either certify or cancel the real meaning behind the words "moral obligations."

There is no question in my mind that our Government either by implication or by stated purpose has indicated to the Government of Israel that it would not support a return of Egyptian civil or military rule in Gaza nor would it tolerate any obstruction of shipping in the Straits of Tiran.

There may have been some basis for our Government only to imply such obligations. If, however, this basis rested on the theory that Egypt and its strong man would fall in line, then based on recent events, I believe we were either terribly naive or badly mistaken.

There can be no such thing as an honorable dictator. This is a fundamental lesson for all of us, written in blood, notarized by pain, and filed by sacrifice.

A dictator lives only at the whim and fancy of the crowd mind, callous and inert at best, cruel and inhuman at worst.

It was a wise man who said back in the thirties that you can't do business with Hitler. The axiom of this age should be that you can't do business with Nasser.

The decision to place a civil governor in the Gaza strip is, beyond doubt, not only outrageous but a direct slap in the face of the United Nations, which bailed the Egyptian dictator out of his sinking ship in the first place. So here we find him today saved by the United Nations from the destiny which he brought directly upon his own head and still playing the old game of pitting the Communists against the Western democracies. In the Straits of Tiran the blockage is still threatened, deceit is the watchword of Dictator Nasser.

As for the Suez Canal, nothing has really changed. Let us not lose sight of the fact that nothing has really changed. It is my view that, if the Suez Canal situation continues to remain unchanged, our good friends, our allies overseas, the British and the French, will have been the victims of the foulest diplomatic blunder that the world has ever witnessed.

Remembering the lesson again—a dictator will invariably take what is not his to take. This taking eventually becomes a disease until he either has taken everything or has been destroyed. Remember Alsace-Lorraine, the Polish Corridor, Austria, Czechoslovakia. It is the same story of the generation just passed. The philosophy of Dictator Adolf Hitler is seen and heard again—promises today, broken tomorrow. And why not? Dictator Nasser's advisers are many of the very same men who advised Adolf Hitler.

The Russian arms are flowing once again—arms to support Egyptian plunder. The problem remains the same—unchanged—that of communism plus nazism plus Nasserism versus democracy.

There are measures that the United States can take if it wishes to help change the mind of Egypt. Where are the United States ships we promised to send through the Straits of Tiran? Let us talk again of sanctions, but sanctions against Egypt. There must be assurance that the fedayeen raids shall cease. The Government of Egypt should not get one single American dollar until it accedes completely to the demands and wishes of the United States and the United Nations.

If this is not enough to bring some semblance of sense into the mind of this corrupt dictator, then perhaps the United Nations might be forced to admit its failure and pull out its troops which will then be serving no useful purpose.

These may be harsh words, but these are angry times and I go along with the philosophy that you cannot let these bullies and petty potentates get away with anything.

There was an old platitude that might be appropriate at this time. Give them a hand and they will take the whole arm.

One of the principal programs of our organization is its brotherhood program. Brotherhood means the ability to live together in peace and honor. Brotherhood can best be described by actual happenings—things like the mayor of Dublin, a Jew granted his office through an electorate that is more than 95 percent Catholic. Things like Arab citizens of Israel sitting in the Israeli Parliament, the Knesset, with equal voice and equal vote with their fellow delegates.

It is my belief that once the miserable, downtrodden, poverty-stricken, and disease-ridden Arab masses are relieved of their psychotic leadership in the form of dictators and potentates, they, too, will be able to enjoy the fruits of prosperity and peace that can only come when the underlying theme of their lives is brotherhood, then, maybe then, their basic desire will be the same as ours and they, too, will wish to live in peace with their fellow man.

Consumer Study Needed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 25, 1957

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, the following article by Sam Dawson, which appeared in the Evening Star of March 25 and other newspapers throughout the country, indicates the immediate need for a study of our economic conditions from the viewpoint of the consumer.

The article follows:

POCKETBOOK PINCH GROWS IN MIDST OF ABUNDANCE

(By Sam Dawson)

NEW YORK, March 25.—A pocketbook pinch in the midst of abundance. Consumers fretting over the rising cost of living. Whole industries worrying about rising stocks of unsold goods in spite of less than capacity production. Factory workers noting that after months of seeing average take-home pay rise faster than prices, they are now seeing the cost of goods and services mounting faster than the average paycheck.

That's the turn the economy is taking—however temporarily.

In a sense it's the typical pattern of inflation. First came the shortages in materials and labor. Industrial activity was expanding faster than the metal men, the building material firms, the machinery and tool makers, the home builders, the money lenders, the pool of skilled labor could supply the demand.

Prices of basic materials went up. Wages of labor went up. Cost of credit went up. Wholesale commodity prices in general went up.

INCREASES SLOWING

In the last 2 or 3 months these increases have largely slowed and in some cases gone into reverse.

But the delayed action explosions are now spreading through the retail prices of finished goods, and especially of services—transportation, medical care, the cost of eating out, of repairs and maintenance or installation of gadgets.

For 6 straight months the Bureau of Labor Statistics has been reporting a rise in the consumer price index. Each time, until now, it has also reported that the average take-home pay of the factory worker has advanced a little more, keeping him one jump ahead.

Its latest report for the cost of living and purchasing power of the factory worker, as sampled in mid-February, changes this. The cost of living climbed to another record, up 3.6 percent from a year ago, but the factory worker's paycheck, though up 17 cents a week, didn't keep pace.

Even so, he's better off than the increasing number of Americans who live on fixed incomes—pensions, annuities, savings, social security. Their incomes in most cases didn't increase at all.

Some economists hold out hope that the long rise in the cost of living may be coming to an end. They note that wholesale commodity prices as a whole have sloughed off since the first of the year.

CAPACITY MOUNTING

More industries are joining the list of those with more capacity to produce than current demand can keep fully busy. These include the primary ones like steel, copper, aluminum, paper, oil; and the consumer goods ones like autos, appliances, textiles.

The argument goes that this widens the field for competition and makes price rises harder to sustain and bargains more likely to come by.

Manufacturers have some counter arguments. They say that wage scales tend to rise still higher; that the cost of materials is still high; that the cost of the latest equipment and of repairs to old climbs.

It adds up to a squeeze on profits and makes price cuts on their goods hard to take.

Merchants add that their costs have risen, too, and their profit margins have been pared as far as they can stand.

It's an old debate that's made the rounds in prior inflationary years—with the consumer's willingness or ability to buy probably holding the deciding vote.

the years 1954, 1955, and 1956. This will amount to a return of only a small sum of money assessed as fines and wholly due to the presently recognized inequity.

I hope that the Members of Congress will agree with my efforts to offer relief to a small but important segment of the economy of my district. I further ask that this action be taken in order that we may preserve a traditional pleasure in the South. My bill is presented after full study at my request by the Department of Agriculture. It is proper and worthy legislation by which this Congress can be of service to the people of a great State.

movement—the multitude of honest, devoted members and leaders who have worked and sacrificed to build their unions and to make them honest, effective instruments for the public welfare.

The morality of the American labor movement has always been high—higher than those of profit-making corporations and the business community in general.

As AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler has said: "I don't give a damn what a corporation does—that doesn't justify a union representative taking a 3-cent stamp."

That attitude—and only that attitude—can maintain the wonderful record of integrity of the overwhelming majority in our trade union movement.

NOT-SO-MODERN REPUBLICANISM

The Republicans are back in business at the same old stand, giving the lie once and for all the President's modern Republicanism.

In a panicky mood over the administration's budget and spurred on by the economy drive touched off by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, the House of Representatives kicked over the traces and ran wild on money bills needed to keep the Labor and Welfare Departments operating.

The Republicans, thumbing their noses at the White House and modern Republicanism, marched down the teller-vote aisles in the House side by side with the Dixiecrats.

The modern Republicans apparently were off somewhere in their helicopters rounding up a new crop of platitudes.

A Bill To Amend the Peanut Marketing Quota Provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as Amended, for the Purpose of Eliminating Green Peanuts Therefrom, and for Other Purposes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 2, 1957

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced into the House a bill to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of eliminating green peanuts therefrom, and for other purposes.

This bill, if approved by this Congress, will mean the salvation of what is almost exclusively a southern agricultural occupation and a traditional food pleasure in that land. The green peanut—entirely different from the familiar roasted peanut the distinguished gentlemen all know—is considered a delicacy in the South and is boiled to be eaten between meals or is served as a vegetable with meals. This product, which does not compete with the regularly harvested and roasted peanut, is produced on small plots by individual farmers and reaped by hand. It is not a highly profitable crop and generally produced by family farm groups because of the labor involved.

In Hillsborough, Pasco, and Hernando Counties, main producers in the First District, under present regulations restricting all peanut acreage it is not possible to raise enough of the green peanuts to supply the local markets, and they suffer unjust restrictions and penalties under present law. To offer relief to this situation and to permit growing of a salable and desired product my bill would eliminate these restrictions. My constituents ask no subsidy in any way.

Since evidence has been presented to the Department of Agriculture that the operation of the present act was restrictive and unjustly placed a penalty on these farmers producing green peanuts, my bill would also provide for return of penalties assessed against them during

What Labor Thinks

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 2, 1957

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to reprint two editorials from the AFL-CIO News, official weekly paper of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

These two editorials—one on disclosure of alleged crookedness by a few union officials, the second on the "not so modern" Republicans—go together well to suggest what the thinking of honest, reputable, responsible American labor is at this time. I commend the two editorials to the attention of my friends on both sides of the aisle.

The editorials follow:

UNPLEASANT STUFF

The transcript of the hearings of the McClellan committee does not make pleasant reading.

The record strongly suggests the absence of a real sense of trade-union responsibility or morality on the part of several leaders of the Teamsters Union.

From the testimony, from the repeated use of the fifth amendment against self-incrimination, from the documents and evidence introduced by the committee staff—from all of this, there emerges a strong indication that ethical, responsible practices were too often flouted.

The McClellan committee, needless to say, is not a court of law. On the other hand, it is not, on the record of the first few weeks, a witch-hunting group nor a group of irresponsibles. To date, it has performed a public service in bringing to light facts and figures which only a governmental agency could uncover.

Repeatedly the committee members and their counsel have pointed out that the practices which they have uncovered are not typical of the labor movement, and indeed that they run counter to the ethical standards developed by the AFL-CIO and the vast majority of its affiliated unions.

In other words, what has been harmful to labor during the first few weeks of the hearing has been not the committee but the practices and attitudes it has brought to light.

Perhaps, as the next few months unfold, antilabor forces will use these disclosures in an effort to hamstring the entire labor movement. Fair legislation will win support. But antilabor legislation will be resisted by the great majority of the labor

No Relief in Sight

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEON H. GAVIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 28, 1957

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Titusville (Pa.) Herald of March 28, 1957:

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

During the last Presidential campaign the Democrats hit hard at the Eisenhower administration for failing to provide tax relief for small-business corporations. The fact that this was a weak point in the administration record was readily apparent by the rapidity with which the Republican campaigners rushed forth with promises to ease the tax burden on small business.

With both Democrats and Republicans giving lip service to the welfare of the small corporation, it looked as if something definite would be done in the present session of Congress. Then President Eisenhower came up with his \$72 billion budget and now all hope appears to be lost.

On Monday the Senate Finance Committee was unanimous in its opinion that small corporations should get some relief. However, this appears again to be only by the mouth. A proposal by Democrat Senator FULBRIGHT to cut the Federal corporation tax rate from 30 percent to 22 percent on earnings up to \$25,000 and increase the rate from 22 percent to 31 percent on all earnings over that amount got only two votes in its favor—both by Democrats. This new tax rate would have definitely been an aid to small corporations. Large corporations would have been hit harder, but the \$72

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 14, 1957
For actions of June 13, 1957
85th-1st, No. 102

CONTENTS

Advisory committees.....4	Forestry.....3	Property.....36,41
Appropriations.....1,17	Holiday.....35	REA.....37
Atomic energy.....11	Imports.....29	Reclamation.....31
Banking.....7	Industrial uses.....25,34	Research.....19
Budget.....1,20	Interest rates.....16	Small business.....6,25,38
Conservation.....39	Lands.....3,12	Soil bank.....18,19
Cotton.....40	Legislative program.....17	Statehood.....22
Crop insurance.....27,28	Loans.....27,37	Surplus commodities.....25
Defense production.....33	Lumber.....8	Trade, foreign.....8
Expenditures.....1,13	Minerals.....43	Transportation.....5,42
Farm program.....19	Organization.....15	Virgin Islands.....32
Flood control.....14,26	Peanuts.....2	Water.....10,23,39
Food additives.....30	Personnel.....24	Wheat.....8
Foreign aid.....9,21,44	Price supports.....19	Wildlife.....31

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. House committee ordered reported bill to provide improved methods of stating budget estimates. House committee reported public works appropriation bill. Sen. Murray and others proposed and Sen. Murray discussed measure for improved evaluation procedures of land and water resources projects. Rep. Doad introduced and discussed bills for increased disposal of surplus commodities.

HOUSE

APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 552). pp. 8071, 8106

The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 8002, to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. p. D527

The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6900, to amend Sec. 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, so as to enable the Comptroller General more effectively to assist the Appropriations Committees in considering the budget by making special expenditure analyses of agency operations (H. Rept. 567). p. 8106

2. PEANUTS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported H.R. 6764, to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines, and H.R. 6570, with amendment, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to remove green peanuts from marketing penalties. p. D526

3. FORESTRY. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H.R. 3358, to supplement the land-grant provisions of the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act to permit the selection of certain public lands in Alaska. p. D527

4. ADVISORY COMMITTEES. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 7390, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 so as to require reports to Congress prior to the establishment of certain advisory committees. p. D527
5. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 3233, to amend Sec. 22 of the ICC Act to limit the carriage, storage, or handling of property for the U. S., State, or municipal governments free or at reduced rates to periods during time of war or national emergency. p. D527
6. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7963, to extend the Small Business Act of 1953 (H. Rept. 555). p. 8106
7. BANKING. Received the annual report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on 1956 operations. p. 8105
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Pelly discussed the effects of our trade embargo with Red China, including the amount of wheat and lumber formerly shipped to China. pp. 8098-99
Rep. Lane spoke in favor of legislation to give U. S. industries greater protection against foreign imports. pp. 8104-05

SENATE

9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 8015-34, 8036-46, 8048-54, 8057-67
The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 141, extending to Jan. 31, 1958, the authority of the Special Committee to Study Foreign Aid Program (S. Rept. 435). p. 8005
Sen. Bennett inserted comments by ICA on an article by Eugene W. Castle which was critical of foreign aid spending. p. 8056
10. WATER RESOURCES. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 28, authorizing the printing of a compilation of materials concerning the development of water resources in the Columbia River Basin (S. Rept. 433). p. 8005
11. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (Exec. I, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.). p. D525
Sen. Pastore inserted the agreement and correspondence between the U.S. and Portugal concerning civil uses of atomic energy. pp. 8008-9
12. LANDS. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging passage of H.R. 5538, to provide that all military land withdrawals of over 5,000 acres must be approved by Congress. p. 8004
13. EXPENDITURES. Received from the National Assn. of Credit Men a resolution favoring reductions of expenditures. p. 8004
14. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Yarborough inserted a letter from the Region 5 Administrator, Civil Defense Administration reporting on the damage suffered in the recent floods in Texas, and commented: "The moral is plain; Flood control construction pays for itself in some areas in 1 year." pp. 8011-13

Began debate on H.R. 8090, the public works appropriation bill for 1958. pp. 8573-82

Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for 1958 for various agencies (H. Doc. 198); to Appropriations Committee. p. 8587
Conferees were appointed on H.R. 6287, the Labor-H.E.W. appropriation bill for 1958. Senate Conferees were appointed June 12. p. 8538

17. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to provide Federal contributions and authorize payroll deductions for prepaid health insurance for Federal employees and their dependents; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 8587

18. ~~PROPERTY; PEANUTS; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS.~~ The Agriculture Committee ordered reported the following bill: p. D544

~~H.R. 8030, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to provide that acreage placed in the soil bank shall be counted as a part of total acreage for purposes of establishing future acreage allotments for the farm;~~

~~H.R. 6570, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to remove green peanuts from the marketing penalty provisions;~~

~~H.R. 6764, to amend the act of June 24, 1936, so as to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines;~~

~~H.R. 2259, to provide for the conveyance of a small tract of FHA land in Prairie Co., Ark., to private individuals.~~

19. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. Rogers, Mass., and Philbin urged additional funds for flood control measures on the Merrimack River in New England. pp. 8582-83

20. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Tollefson criticized the action of the State Department in announcing "that public hearings will be held on June 18, by the Committee for Reciprocity Information relative to freezing for an unspecified period the United States right to modify or withdraw tariff concessions made in conjunction with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, except under certain conditions." p. 8584

Received a Calif. Legislature memorial favoring controls on the import of dried figs and fig paste. p. 8588

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson inserted an editorial discussing water problems and stating that the prevention of siltation of lakes is a serious problem and that it involves wide-spread soil conservation practices. p. A4808

22. LIBRARY SERVICES. Sen. Church spoke in favor of the \$5 million appropriated for the grants-in-aid for the rural library services, and inserted a letter describing plans that are being made in Idaho to implement this program. p. A4808

23. PERSONNEL; EXTENSION SERVICE. Rep. Cooley commended this Department for bestowing Superior Service awards to David S. Weaver, Ext. Service, Raleigh, N. C., and Horace D. Godfrey, ASC, Raleigh, N. C.. p. A4814

24. FORESTRY; SOIL BANK. Rep. Sikes spoke in favor of the tree-planting program under the soil bank, stressed the need for the \$5 million for nursery operation and development, and stated there is justification for the funds that have been requested. pp. A4816-7

25. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Vursell inserted an editorial, "Agricultural Revolt Brewing in Congress," covering a statement by the Secretary on the farm problem. p. A4823

Rep. Teague inserted an editorial, "The Unmentioned Famous Letter of Benson to Ellender," and stated that "'because some people consider this letter one of the most unusual and important pronouncements to be made by a Secretary of Agriculture in the last 25 years,' I am having this inserted." pp. A4828-9

26. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Rogers inserted her testimony before the Appropriations Committee on the Merrimack River flood-control project, also a letter from the Corps of Engineers. pp. A4825-7

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL. S. 2317, by Sen. Clark, to establish a commission to study and revise the present compensation system for civilian salaried employees of the Federal Government, to amend the compensation schedule of the Classification Act of 1949; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 8444-5

H.R. 8227, by Rep. Porter, to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

28. COTTON. H.R. 3222, by Rep. Hagen, to provide an alternative acreage adjustment and price support program for the 1958 crop of cotton; to Agriculture Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED IN THIS OFFICE

29. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H.R. 1905, and other bills to extend Public Law 480 for two years and authorize barter transactions with satellite countries. House Agriculture Committee.

30. NOMINATIONS; FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Nomination of Roy R. Rubottom, Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

31. FOREIGN AID. Foreign Policy and Mutual Security. (Bound with H. Rept. 551.) House Foreign Affairs Committee.

- 0 -

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS:

June 19: Establishing wilderness preservation system, S. Interior (McArdle to testify). Codification of census laws, H. Post Office and Civil Service (R. K. Smith, AMS, to testify). Exemption from quotas of certain wheat used on farm where produced, H. Agriculture (Berger, CSS, to testify). Mutual security authorization bill, H. Foreign Affairs (exec). Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec). Federal employee pay bills, H. Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

June 27, 1957

17. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H.R. 5189, the Interior appropriation bill for 1958, which includes Forest Service items (H. Rept. 653). (pp. 9440-42, 9494). See table at the end of this Digest for information regarding Forest Service items.
A request by Rep. Kirwan for permission to file a conference report on H.R. 7441, the agricultural appropriation bill, by midnight, Thurs., June 27, was withdrawn at the request of Rep. Harrison, Va. (p. 9442). It is understood that the report of the conferees will not be filed for approximately a week.
18. PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6570, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to remove green peanuts from the marketing penalty provisions (H. Rept. 649).
19. ORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H.R. 8364, to amend the Reorganization Act of 1949 so as to make the Act applicable to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before June 1, 1959 (H. Rept. 657). p. 9494.
20. HOUSING. Received the conference report on H.R. 6659, the housing bill for 1957 (H. Rept. 659). (pp. 9442, 9487-93, 9494) Authorizes grants by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to the land-grant colleges for farm housing research of not to exceed \$300,000 for each of the years 1958 and 1959 as proposed by the House, instead of \$200,000 for each of these years as proposed by the Senate.
21. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 6788, to authorize the abbreviation of the record on the review of enforcement of orders of administrative agencies by the courts of appeals. p. D589
22. ACCOUNTING. The Government Operations Committee ^{ordered} reported H.R. 8195, to facilitate the payment of Government checks. p. D589
23. SURPLUS DISPOSAL. Received from this Department a progress report on the orderly liquidation of stocks of agricultural commodities held by CCC, reflecting estimated activity under the various disposal programs, programs of disposition, and estimated remaining inventory as of June 30, 1958. pp. 9493-94
24. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from this Department and the Department of the Army a notice of intention of the two Departments to interchange jurisdiction of certain military and national forest lands, pursuant to Public Law 804, 84th Congress. pp. 9358, 9494
Received a Wisc. Legislature memorial favoring legislation to restrict the importation of plywood. p. 9495
25. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H.R. 6523, to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide compensation for employees of the U.S. suffering injuries from war-risk hazards or during detention by a hostile force or person. p. 9447
Rep. Lane spoke on the need for a program to decrease the shortage of scientists, engineers, and technicians. pp. 9464-65

Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to authorize the establishment of 88 positions for specially qualified scientific and professional personnel in Commerce at rates of compensation not to exceed the maximum rate payable under Public Law 313, 80th Congress; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 9494

26. POSTAL SERVICE. Received from the Postmaster General a cost ascertainment report for the 1956 fiscal year. p. 9494
27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Interior appropriation bill will probably be considered today, June 28. p. 9465

ITSMS IN APPENDIX

28. CONSERVATION. Rep. McGovern inserted an editorial which details the efforts of a S. Dak. farmer in the field of conservation farming. p. A5151
29. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Brooks inserted a speech delivered before the Nat'l Rivers and Harbors Congress, "Water Resources and the Tidelands Area." pp. A5153-4
30. INFORMATION; CORN. Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted a letter from the executive editor of the Congressional Quarterly news features in defense of certain charges made against the Quarterly's method of reporting rollcall votes, including the votes on the corn bills. pp. A5181-3
31. CORN. Rep. Coad inserted an article, "Grow Corn for Plastics," which points to another specific use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. pp. A5161-2
- Rep. Knutson stated that the corn tassel, perhaps better than any other symbol, would be a fitting emblem for our country, and inserted articles and a letter on this subject. pp. A5166-7
32. REORGANIZATION. Rep. Cretella inserted a group message on the Hoover Commission Reports prepared by a group of private citizens outlining certain objectives. pp. A5169-70
33. INSECTICIDES. Rep. Reuss stated that lovers of wildlife the country over are deeply concerned over the effects of chemical sprays for trees and other vegetation on fish and wildlife and inserted articles by conservationists on this subject. p. A5174
34. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Ikard inserted an award winning speech by a 4-H Club Member describing some of the accomplishments of club members. pp. A5175-6

BILLS INTRODUCED

35. DAIRY PRODUCTS. S. 2408, by Sen. Thyne, to authorize a special milk program, a veterans and Armed Forces dairy products program, and an accelerated brucellosis eradication program; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
36. RECREATION. S. 2409, by Sen. Neuberger, to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 9359-60

PEANUTS FOR BOILING

JUNE 27, 1957.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6570]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, beginning with the word "any" on line 3, strike out all of the language to and including the word "herein" on line 20.

Page 2, lines 21 and 22, strike out "and subsequent" and insert a comma and "1958, and 1959."

STATEMENT

In some parts of the United States, immature peanuts are boiled and eaten as a green vegetable, similar to green beans or other fresh garden produce. Peanuts used in this manner never enter the market in competition with salted peanuts or other forms of the product. The purpose of this bill is to give recognition to the fact that peanuts for boiling are, in fact, an entirely different commodity from other peanuts and should not be included in the programs designed to regulate the production of peanuts for conventional use. The bill changes the definition of "peanuts" in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exempt peanuts for boiling.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The bill as introduced not only removed peanuts for boiling from the definition of peanuts for acreage-allotment and marketing-quota purposes, but also made the definition retroactive to the 1954 crop,

so that a producer who had been subject to a penalty for producing such peanuts in 1954, 1955, or 1956 would have been released from liability therefor. The committee has amended the bill to eliminate this retroactive feature and the new definition of peanuts will not apply prior to the 1957 crop.

The committee also amended the bill to change it from permanent legislation (beginning with the 1957 crop) to temporary legislation which will apply only to the 3 crop years 1957, 1958, and 1959.

PRODUCER APPROVAL

Both general farm organizations and groups representing peanut producers indicated in the hearings held on the bill their approval of this legislation.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

The following report from the Department of Agriculture indicates approval of the proposed legislation and a recommendation that the bill be enacted.

MAY 29, 1957.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for a report on H. R. 6570, a bill, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

This bill would revise the definition of "peanuts" so as to exclude from the allotment and marketing quota provisions of the act peanuts which are marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. We strongly feel that this action is necessary in order to alleviate undue hardship which now results when marketing penalties are assessed on green peanuts marketed for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts.

Recent investigations conducted by this Department reveal that there is no material degree of competition between green peanuts marketed for boiling purposes and dry peanuts which move in regular commercial channels. Boiled peanuts are handled in exactly the same manner as a fresh vegetable. A farmer can only dig at one time that quantity of green peanuts that he can dispose of immediately. If green peanuts are not placed in cold storage soon after being harvested they will spoil. In cold storage they remain edible for approximately 2 weeks. The peanuts are usually delivered by farmers to produce houses in bushel baskets the same day they are harvested. The produce companies sell them to local grocery stores and they are placed on the produce counters in these stores alongside of fresh corn, beans, and like products. The large majority of green peanuts are sold exclusively for table use.

Green peanuts cannot be harvested satisfactorily by mechanical means. The nuts must be removed from the vines by hand, therefore, about the only farmers who can economically raise green peanuts for

market are those farmers who have large families, and even then the acreage of green peanuts on any one farm is relatively small.

If this legislation is enacted it will provide additional income for a large number of farmers outside of the commercial peanut-producing area. Today the production of green peanuts is inadequate to meet the demand. Thus, the enactment of this bill will in no way interfere with the operation of the current peanut marketing quota and price support programs.

The enactment of this proposed bill probably would not require the appropriation of additional funds even though such appropriation would be authorized. Penalties collected on the marketing of green peanuts from the 1954, 1955, and 1956 crops are authorized for refund to the producers, however, it appears that sufficient funds would be available from marketing quota penalties now held in special deposit accounts.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

Sec. 359 * * *

(c) The word "peanuts" for the purposes of this Act shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm, *or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts.*



85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6570

[Report No. 649]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1957

Mr. MATTHEWS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 27, 1957

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1359 (c)), be amended to
5 read as follows:

6 “(c) The word ‘peanuts’ for the purposes of this Act
7 shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts
8 which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in
9 accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked

1 or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm,
2 or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal
3 of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial
4 means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. Any
5 producer who establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary,
6 in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary,
7 that any peanuts marketed by such producer of the 1954,
8 1955, or 1956 crop were marketed by the producer before
9 drying or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by
10 natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as
11 boiled peanuts shall be relieved from any liability for penalties
12 under this section in connection with the marketing of such
13 peanuts; and if such producer has paid the penalty under this
14 section in connection with the marketing of such peanuts he
15 shall be entitled to a refund of such penalties. There is here-
16 by authorized to be appropriated sums as are necessary for
17 the payment of the refunds provided for herein, and in addi-
18 tion sums collected as peanut marketing quota penalties
19 under this section which are on special deposit for refund
20 of excess collections may be used to make the refunds pro-
21 vided for herein."

22 This amendment shall be effective for the 1957 and sub-
23 sequent 1957, 1958, and 1959 crops of peanuts.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6570

[Report No. 649]

A BILL

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MATTHEWS

APRIL 2, 1957

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 27, 1957

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 16, 1957
For actions of July 15, 1957
85th-1st, No. 124

CONTENTS

Budget.....6	Grain storage.....29	Personnel.....12,27
Civil defense.....10	Inflation.....25	Poultry.....1,26
Conservation.....21	Lands.....8,14	Purchasing.....33
Disaster relief.....18,20	Livestock.....32	Reclamation.....9
Electrification.....13	Loans, farm.....19,30	Small business.....23
Farm program.....17,22	Meats.....5	Transportation.....28
Fiscal policy.....16	Natural resources.....11	Water.....15
Foreign aid.....4	Oleomargarine.....7	Wheat.....3,24
Forestry.....14,31	Peanuts.....2	

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to exempt from quotas certain wheat used on farm where produced. House passed compulsory poultry inspection bill. House passed bill to remove green peanuts from marketing penalties. House debated mutual security authorization bill. Sen. Morse criticized REA reductions. Rep. Staggers criticized Department's proposed changes in ACP programs. Rep. Avery commended Ass't Secretary Peterson's leadership in soil and water conservation programs. Rep. Hiestand introduced and discussed bill for greater coordination of Federal loan programs and fiscal and credit policies.

HOUSE

1. POULTRY. Passed with amendment, under suspension of the rules, S. 1747, to provide for the compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products by this Department. This bill will now be returned to the Senate for consideration of the amendment to the bill. (This bill replaces a similar bill, H.R. 6814, passed by the House on July 9. See Digest 119). pp. 10577-83
2. PEANUTS. Passed as reported H.R. 6570, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to remove green peanuts from the marketing penalty provisions. p. 10568
3. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8456, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm. p. 10637
4. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill, after adopting a resolution waiving all points of order against the bill. pp. 10593-615, 10627-36
5. MEATS. Passed over, on objections by Reps. Weaver, Byrnes, Wisc., and Marshall, H.R. 7244, to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program. p. 10568

6. BUDGETING. Passed over, on objections by Reps. Bow, Brown, Ohio, and Ford, H.R. 6900, to amend the Reorganization Act of 1946 so as to enable the Comptroller General to assist the Appropriations Committees in considering the budget. p. 10568
Passed over, on objections by Reps. Ford, Taber, and Horan, H.R. 8002, to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. p. 10568
7. OLEOMARGARINE. Passed over, on objection by Rep. Byrnes, Wisc., H.R. 912, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine. p. 10569
8. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed over, on objection by Rep. Heselton, H.R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in Alaska. pp. 10572-73
9. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 977, to suspend and modify the application of the excess land provision of the Federal reclamation laws to lands in the E. Bench unit of the Mo. River Basin project. A similar bill, H.R. 4410, was laid on the table. (p. 10574) This bill will now be sent to the President.
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment, S. 1482, to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act so as to increase the limitation on the acreage one family might have of irrigated land (H. Rept. 810). p. 10637
10. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed without amendment H.R. 7576, to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 so as to permit the expansion of the civil-defense activity of the Federal Government to assume more responsibility for the national program. pp. 10583-90
11. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Pfof inserted a newspaper editorial discussing the natural resource policies of the Administration for the development of the resources of U.S. as compared with expenditures for the development of the resources of foreign countries. pp. 10620-21
12. PERSONNEL. Rep. Staggers spoke in favor of pay raises for Federal employees. pp. 10626-27

SENATE

13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Morse criticized private electric utilities and charged they were trying to cripple REA programs. He urged an expanded REA program to aid in full development of rural areas. pp. 10563-4
S. 2406, to authorize construction of improvement works on the Niagara River, remained the Senate's pending business. p. 10515
14. FORESTRY. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 44, to authorize the Secretary to exchange lands in the Apache National Forest, N.M.. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10559
Sen. Humphrey inserted an editorial urging enactment of S. 1176, to establish a national wilderness preservation system. pp. 10488-9
15. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Watkins announced the first water flow in the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District and explained the history of the project. pp. 10513-14

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Father, may we enter upon this new week acknowledging gladly and gratefully our complete dependence upon Thy leading.

We are encouraged and sustained by the many gracious promises in Thy Holy Word that where Thou dost guide Thou wilt provide.

Inspire us in our moments of prayer with a reassuring sense of Thy greatness and goodness.

Grant that we may interpret the meaning of life in terms of service and always be the loyal champions of every noble and righteous cause.

May the close of each day be marked by some added measure of accomplishment in giving hope and help to struggling humanity.

Hear us in His name who went about doing good. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 12, 1957, was read and approved.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

MEAT PROMOTION PROGRAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7244) amending the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to permit deductions for a self-help meat promotion program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WEAVER, Mr. BYRNES, of Wisconsin and Mr. MARSHALL objected.

AMENDING LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6900) to amend section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, so as to enable the Comptroller General more effectively to assist the Appropriations Committees in considering the budget.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BOW, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Mr. FORD objected.

IMPROVED METHODS OF STATING BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8002) to provide for improved methods of

stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD, Mr. TABER, and Mr. HORAN objected.

PEANUTS FOR BOILING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 359 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1359 (c)), be amended to read as follows:

"(c) The word 'peanuts' for the purposes of this act shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm, or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. Any producer who establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, that any peanuts marketed by such producer of the 1954, 1955, or 1956 crop were marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts shall be relieved from any liability for penalties under this section in connection with the marketing of such peanuts, and if such producer has paid the penalty under this section in connection with the marketing of such peanuts he shall be entitled to a refund of such penalties. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated sums as are necessary for the payment of the refunds provided for herein, and in addition sums collected as peanut marketing quota penalties under this section which are on special deposit for refund of excess collections may be used to make the refunds provided for herein."

This amendment shall be effective for the 1957 and subsequent crops of peanuts.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, beginning with the word "any" on line 3, strike out all of the language to and including the word "herein" on line 20.

Page 2, lines 21 and 22, strike out "and subsequent" and insert a comma and "1958, and 1959."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CIVIL WAR

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 253) to establish a commission to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Civil War, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, a Member of this body came to me in the early part of last week and asked me specifically that the bill be passed over primarily because he is going to be out of town today. On his behalf, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

LAND TO CAPE FLATTERY SCHOOL DISTRICT, WASHINGTON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 993) to provide for the conveyance of certain land by the United States to the Cape Flattery School District in the State of Washington.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Cape Flattery School District, Clallam County School District No. 401, State of Washington, all the right, title, and interest of the United States and the Makah Indian Tribe in and to the following-described land: Lot 1, block 36, village of Neah Bay, Wash.; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in block 41, village of Neah Bay, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, block 50, village of Neah Bay and that portion of Seventh Street lying between blocks 41 and 50, village of Neah Bay plus that portion of Sixth Street, lying between lot 1, block 36, and lot 1, block 41, village of Neah Bay, containing 5.56 acres, plus the land in Makah allotment No. 80 described as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 33 north, range 15 west, Willamette meridian, containing 10 acres.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 9, change the period to a colon and add the following: "Provided, That such conveyance shall not take place until the Cape Flattery School District, Clallam County School District No. 401, State of Washington, shall have conveyed by quit claim deed to the United States, in trust for the Makah Indian Tribe, all right, title, and interest of the Cape Flattery School District, Clallam County School District No. 401, State of Washington, in the following described land: Lot 4, section 16, township 32 north, range 15 west, Willamette meridian. Clallam

don; Prof. C. F. Powell, of the H. H. Wills Physical Laboratory at Bristol, England, Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. J. Rotblat, professor of physics, University of London and executive vice president of Atomic Scientists Association; Prof. A. M. B. Lacasagne, L'Institut du Radium, Paris; Prof. S. Tomonaga, department of physics, Tokyo University. Prof. Hideki Yukawa, director of the Research Institute for Fundamental Physics, Tokyo University, a Nobel Prize winner in physics; Prof. H. Ogawa of Tokyo University; Prof. Marian Danysz, of the University of Warsaw; A. M. Kuzin, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; D. F. Skobeltsyn of the National Academy of the Soviet Union and

director of T. N. Lebedev, Institute of Physics, Moscow; A. V. Topchlev, head of the Institute of Silicates of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Prof. Paul Doty, department of chemistry, Harvard University; Prof. H. J. Muller, professor of zoology at Indiana University, Nobel Laureate in medical physiology; Prof. Eugene Rabinowitch, research professor, University of Illinois; Prof. Walter Selove, department of physics, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Leo Szilard, physicist, collaborator with Enrico Fermi in setting up chain reaction at University of Chicago where he is now professor of physics; Prof. Victor Weisskopf, Prof. David F. Cavers, associate dean at Harvard Law School.

RECESS UNTIL 11:30 A. M.
TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if there is no other business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate now stand in recess until 11:30 a. m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, July 16, 1957, at 11:30 o'clock a. m.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6570

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1359 (c)), be amended to
5 read as follows:

6 “(c) The word ‘peanuts’ for the purposes of this Act
7 shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts
8 which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in
9 accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked
10 or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm,

1 or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal
2 of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial
3 means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts."

4 This amendment shall be effective for the 1957, 1958,
5 and 1959 crops of peanuts.

Passed the House of Representatives July 15, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

1870

Jan 1st

Received of Mr. J. H. Smith
the sum of \$100.00

for rent of land

for the year 1870

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 1, 1957
For actions of July 31, 1957
85th-1st, No. 136

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....10,32	Federal aid.....25	Public debt.....8,31
Atomic energy.....32	Fiscal policy.....8	Reclamation.....12,23
Budget.....16,20	Flood control.....33	Small business.....27
Buildings.....21	Foreign aid.....24	Soil conservation.....26
Dairy industry.....6	Forestry.....11,35	Surplus commodities....1,5
Disaster relief.....28	Grain.....1	Tobacco.....18
Educational exchange.....9	Insect control.....1	Trade, foreign.....5
Electrification.....13	Lands.....1	Transportation.....17
Employment.....34	Legislative program....10	Water.....7,14,19
Family farm.....30	Peanuts.....1	Wool.....15
Farm prices.....29	Personnel.....22,34	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee ordered reported bills to remove green peanuts from marketing penalties, to relieve persons of expense for kaphra beetle eradication, and to permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals. Sen. Johnson announced a motion will be made today to consider agricultural appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. PEANUTS; INSECT CONTROL; GRAIN STANDARDS; SURPLUS COMMODITIES; LAND. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported the following bills:
Without amendment H.R. 6570, to exempt green peanuts from marketing quotas.
With amendment S. 1806, to relieve certain persons of expense for kaphra beetle eradication.
With amendment S. 2007, to permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals.
With amendment S. 1696, making surplus dairy commodities available to the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academies.
With amendment S. 1962, to convey certain USDA lands near Bowie, Md., to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church. p. D711
2. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee "indefinitely postponed further action on S. 2569, to terminate the price support program for tobacco." p. D711
3. FEED GRAINS. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 168, to print this Department's report on the feed grain program (no report). p. 11870
4. LANDS. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 169, to print the survey "National Policies on Federal Land Ownership" (no report). p. 11870

5. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Humphrey stated that the new provision in the Public Law 480 bill, allowing for loans to U.S. private enterprise abroad, would encourage more private investment, and inserted a speech by the President of Philco International Corp. on the possibilities in expanding American industry abroad. pp. 11885-9
6. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Received a Wis. Legislature resolution urging higher price supports for the dairy farmer until a self-help program is enacted, and requesting an investigation into the price spread between farm and consumer on dairy products. pp. 11869-70
7. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Morse inserted an editorial criticizing the President's appointment of ex-Interior Secretary McKay to the International Joint Commission. pp. 11880-1
Sen. Church criticized the decision of an FPC examiner to license a private power company to build low dams at Pleasant Valley and Mountain Sheep, on the Snake River, and inserted two editorials criticizing the Administration's power policy. pp. 11883-4
8. FISCAL POLICY; PUBLIC DEBT. Sen. Humphrey inserted two articles on the rising interest rates on Government bonds and notes. pp. 11884-5
9. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. Sen. Mundt inserted letters from participants in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program and discussed the values of the program. pp. 11889-90
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that he would move to proceed to consideration of the defense and agriculture appropriation bills on Thurs., Aug. 1, after discussing the legislative situation with Sens. Morse, Holland, Chavez, and Lausche. pp. 11881-2, 11893-4, 11945-6

HOUSE

11. FORESTRY. Received the conference report on S. 469, to authorize the U.S. to defray the cost of assisting the Klamath Indians to prepare for termination of Federal supervision, and to defer sales of tribal property, including timber-lands. pp. 11955, 12000 (H. Rept 946)
12. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported, 201 to 190, H.R. 2147, to provide for the construction by Interior of the San Angelo reclamation project, Tex.. Substituted the language of the bill as passed for that of a similar bill, S. 42, which was then passed. H.R. 2147 was tabled. pp. 11963-74
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5679, to authorize the amendment of the irrigation repayment contract of Dec. 28, 1950, between the U.S. and the Mirage Flats Irrigation District, Nebr. (H. Rept. 954). p. 12001
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Debated H.R. 8643, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power. pp. 11974-92
Both Houses received the semiannual report of AEC. pp. 11869, 12000
14. WATER UTILIZATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1556, to grant the consent of Congress to Mont., N. Dak., S. Dak., and Wyo., to negotiate a compact relating to their interest in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Little Mo. River and its tributaries (H. Rept. 948). p. 12000

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 2, 1957
For actions of August 1, 1957
85th-1st, No. 137

CONTENTS

Agricultural appropriations.....1	Foreign aid.....5	Reclamation.....10,20,27,36
Appropriations.....1,4	Forestry.....32	Research.....3
Audit.....12	Grain.....2,8	Rice.....3
Budget.....13,28	Imports.....29,35	Rural development.....25
Census.....17	Insect control.....2	Small business.....6
Dairy industry.....2	Lands.....2	Textiles.....19,29
Electrification.....14,16	Livestock.....33	Tobacco.....7
Farm program.....15	Missouri River.....12	Transportation.....24
Feed grains.....8	Natural resources.....22	Water.....10,11,26
Fiscal policies.....22	Patents.....21	Wheat.....9,30
Fish.....3	Peanuts.....2	Wildlife.....34
	Personnel.....18,23,31	

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate adopted conference report on Agriculture appropriation bill. Rep. Cooley and others criticized USDA farm policies. Senate committee reported bills to remove green peanuts from marketing penalties, relieve certain persons of expense for khapra beetle eradication, permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals, and establish a research program to produce fish on flooded rice acreage. Sen. Neuberger criticized USDA objections to his bill to remove tobacco from price support list. Sen. Symington criticized proposed feed grains program. Reps. Cooley and Hill introduced bills to transfer certain functions under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 7441, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1958. Concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment regarding acreage reserve payments. See Digest 117 for other items of interest. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12090, 12099-12107
2. LANDS; DAIRY INDUSTRY; INSECT CONTROL; GRAIN STANDARDS; PEANUTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bill:
 - Without amendment H.R. 2259, to convey certain lands in Prairie County, Ark.. (S. Rept. 783);
 - With amendment S. 1962, to convey certain USDA land near Bowie, Md., to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church (S. Rept. 784);
 - With amendments S. 1696, making surplus dairy commodities available to the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Academies (S. Rept. 785);
 - With amendments S. 1805, to relieve certain persons of expense for khapra beetle eradication (S. Rept. 786);
 - With amendment S. 2007, to permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals (S. Rept. 787); and
 - Without amendment H.R. 6570, to exempt green peanuts from marketing quotas (S. Rept. 788). p. 12057

3. RESEARCH; RICE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1552, to authorize a research program on the production of fish on flooded rice acreage (S. Rept. 780). p. 12057
 4. APPROPRIATIONS. Adopted the conference report on H.R. 7665, Defense Department appropriation bill for 1958. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12077-89
 5. FOREIGN AID. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 2130, the mutual security authorization bill. House conferees were appointed July 22. pp. 12089-90
 6. SMALL BUSINESS. By unanimous consent agreed to vote on S. 2504, to extend the Small Business Administration after one hour of debate on Fri., Aug. 2. p. 12154
 7. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger criticized the Department for what he termed an "adverse and frivolous reaction" to his proposal to remove tobacco from the list of basic crops qualifying for price supports, and inserted an article asserting that smoking causes lung cancer. pp. 12057-8
 8. FEED GRAINS. Sen. Symington inserted the Department's summary of proposals for a feed grains program and criticized these plans as giving "the farmer the kind of freedom which results in agricultural bankruptcy." pp. 12068-9
 9. WHEAT. Sen. Bricker urged enactment of a bill to exempt from penalties wheat grown for feed or seed used on the farm, and inserted articles and editorials concerning the legal efforts of an Ohio farmer to prevent ASC Committeemen from penalizing him for planting such penalty wheat. pp. 12073-5
 10. RECLAMATION; WATER RESOURCES. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee the following bills:
 - S. 1031, authorizing construction of 7 units of the Greater Wenatchee Division of the Chief Joseph Project; and
 - S. 2431, granting Congressional consent to the Oregon-California compact in regard to the Klamath River Basin. p. D718
 11. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Morse inserted an editorial alleging that ex-Interior Secretary McKay's appointment to the International Joint Commission was the result of the services he rendered the Administration in defending their power policies. p. 12077
 12. MISSOURI RIVER. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on the Missouri River Basin water resources development program, Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, for fiscal year 1956. p. 12057
 13. BUDGET. Sen. Byrd inserted a speech by Gen. MacArthur stating that taxes were too high and were causing inflation, and that the Federal budget should be reduced. pp. 12178-81
 14. ELECTRIFICATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported favorably the nomination of Jerome K. Kuykendall as a member of the Federal Power Commission (S. Ex. Rept. 11). p. 12181
- HOUSE
15. FARM PROGRAM. Reps. Cooley, Poage, and Albert criticized the farm policies of this Department. pp. 12003-05

PEANUTS FOR BOILING

AUGUST 1 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TALMADGE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6570]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would exempt from acreage allotments and marketing quotas peanuts which are marketed, without drying, for consumption as boiled peanuts. Such peanuts are handled as fresh vegetables and do not compete with dry peanuts. The exemption would be effective only for the 1957, 1958, and 1959 crops.

Enactment of the bill would result in no additional expenditure.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture is attached.

[H. Rept. 649, 85th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, beginning with the word "any" on line 3, strike out all of the language to and including the word "herein" on line 20.

Page 2, lines 21 and 22, strike out "and subsequent" and insert a comma and "1958, and 1959."

STATEMENT

In some parts of the United States, immature peanuts are boiled and eaten as a green vegetable, similar to green beans or other fresh garden produce. Peanuts used in this manner never enter the market in competition with salted peanuts or other forms of the product. The purpose of this bill is to give recognition to the fact that peanuts for boiling are, in fact, an entirely different commodity from other peanuts and should not be included in the programs designed to regulate the production of peanuts for conventional use. The bill changes the definition of "peanuts" in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exempt peanuts for boiling.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The bill as introduced not only removed peanuts for boiling from the definition of peanuts for acreage-allotment and marketing-quota purposes, but also made the definition retroactive to the 1954 crop, so that a producer who had been subject to a penalty for producing such peanuts in 1954, 1955, or 1956 would have been released from liability therefor. The committee has amended the bill to eliminate this retroactive feature and the new definition of peanuts will not apply prior to the 1957 crop.

The committee also amended the bill to change it from permanent legislation (beginning with the 1957 crop) to temporary legislation which will apply only to the 3 crop years 1957, 1958, and 1959.

PRODUCER APPROVAL

Both general farm organizations and groups representing peanut producers indicated in the hearings held on the bill their approval of this legislation.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

The following report from the Department of Agriculture indicates approval of the proposed legislation and a recommendation that the bill be enacted.

MAY 29, 1957.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for a report on H. R. 6570, a bill to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

This bill would revise the definition of "peanuts" so as to exclude from the allotment and marketing quota provisions of the act peanuts which are marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. We strongly feel that this action is necessary in order to alleviate undue hardship which now results

when marketing penalties are assessed on green peanuts marketed for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts.

Recent investigations conducted by this Department reveal that there is no material degree of competition between green peanuts marketed for boiling purposes and dry peanuts which move in regular commercial channels. Boiled peanuts are handled in exactly the same manner as a fresh vegetable. A farmer can only dig at one time that quantity of green peanuts that he can dispose of immediately. If green peanuts are not placed in cold storage soon after being harvested they will spoil. In cold storage they remain edible for approximately 2 weeks. The peanuts are usually delivered by farmers to produce houses in bushel baskets the same day they are harvested. The produce companies sell them to local grocery stores and they are placed on the produce counters in these stores alongside of fresh corn, beans, and like products. The large majority of green peanuts are sold exclusively for table use.

Green peanuts cannot be harvested satisfactorily by mechanical means. The nuts must be removed from the vines by hand; therefore, about the only farmers who can economically raise green peanuts for market are those farmers who have large families, and even then the acreage of green peanuts on any one farm is relatively small.

If this legislation is enacted, it will provide additional income for a large number of farmers outside of the commercial peanut-producing area. Today the production of green peanuts is inadequate to meet the demand. Thus, the enactment of this bill will in no way interfere with the operation of the current peanut marketing quota and price support programs.

The enactment of this proposed bill probably would not require the appropriation of additional funds even though such appropriation would be authorized. Penalties collected on the marketing of green peanuts from the 1954, 1955, and 1956 crops are authorized for refund to the producers; however, it appears that sufficient funds would be available from marketing quota penalties now held in special deposit accounts.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

The following change would be applicable only to the 1957, 1958, and 1959 crops:

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

Sec. 359 * * *

(c) The word "peanuts" for the purposes of this Act shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm, *or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts.*



Calendar No. 811

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6570

[Report No. 788]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 1 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Reported by Mr. TALMADGE, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1359 (c)), be amended to
5 read as follows:

6 “(c) The word ‘peanuts’ for the purposes of this Act
7 shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts
8 which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in
9 accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked
10 or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm,

1 or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal
2 of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial
3 means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts.”

4 This amendment shall be effective for the 1957, 1958,
5 and 1959 crops of peanuts.

Passed the House of Representatives July 15, 1957.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6570

[Report No. 788]

AN ACT

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

JULY 16 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 1 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 6, 1957
For actions of August 5, 1957
85th-1st, No. 139

CONTENTS

Acreage allotments.....27	Flood prevention.....28	Personnel.....6,29,36
Administrative orders....35	Food.....32	Printing.....43
Appropriations.....54	Foreign affairs.....23	Public Law 480.....1
Atomic energy.....42	Foreign aid.....47	Reclamation.....15,39
Audit.....43	Forestry.....14,28	Recreation.....8
Budget.....40,49	Grain standards.....5	Research.....21,22
Buildings.....19	Housing.....12	Rice.....22
Casein.....41	Imports.....51	Roads.....24
Census.....18	Inflation.....53	Safety.....10
Cooperatives.....42	Insect control.....4	Supergrades.....6
Cotton.....28	Inspection service.....6	Surplus commodities.....1
County committees.....28	Lands.....21,34	Tobacco.....45
Dairy products.....3	Livestock.....48,52	Trade, foreign.....1
Electrification....25,42,50	Marketing quotas.....2	Transportation.....9,37
Farm prices.....44,52	Minerals.....17	TVA.....13
Farm program.....32	Natural resources.....30	Veterans' benefits.....36
Feed grains.....20	Newsprint.....7	Water.....11,38
Fiber.....31	Oleomargarine.....33	Watersheds.....28
Fiscal policy.....26	Pay raise.....6	Weather.....16
Fish.....22	Peanuts.....2	Wheat.....46

HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 7.)

SENATE

SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1314, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) for one year, to increase the authorization under Title I from \$3 billion to \$4 billion, to authorize \$300 million additional under Title II for famine relief, to permit barter transactions with, and Sec. 416 donations to, Iron Curtain countries, except Russia and Communist China, and to permit up to 25% of foreign currencies received to be loaned for market development work. pp. 12347, 12348-55. See Digest 117 for other provisions of the bill agreed to. This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. **PEANUTS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 6570, to exempt green peanuts from marketing quotas. p. 12345. This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. **DAIRY PRODUCTS.** Passed with amendments S. 1696, to provide for furnishing the Coast Guard and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy with surplus dairy products. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Magnuson to extend the bill to the entire Coast Guard instead of to the Coast Guard Academy. pp. 12342-3

4. **INSECT CONTROL.** Passed as reported S. 1805, to relieve certain persons of expense for khapra beetle eradication. pp. 12343-4

5. GRAIN STANDARDS. Passed as reported S. 2007, to permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals including overtime expenses. pp. 12344-5
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to provide a uniform pay system for Federal employees engaged in inspection service, to authorize a uniform system of fees and charges for such services; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Insofar as USDA personnel is concerned, the proposal relates only to ARS. p. 12299
Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to facilitate proper classification of supergrade positions; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 12299
Sen. Yarborough urged passage of the postal pay raise bill and urged that the President sign it if passed. pp. 12307-8
At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 25, to make the effective date of compensation changes of wage board employees retroactive to 30 days after the initial survey began. p. 12310
Passed without amendment S. 1901, to require overtime pay only for irregularly scheduled hours above the regular weekly tour of duty. p. 12323
At the request of Sen. Purtell passed over S. 734, to revise the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949. p. 12330
7. NEWSPRINT. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. Con. Res. 20, to authorize the FTC to investigate newsprint producers and distributors. p. 12310
8. RECREATION. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 1164, to make the evaluation of recreational benefits part of the planning for any water resources project. p. 12310
9. TRANSPORTATION. At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 377, to make final certain contracts between the Government and common carriers. p. 12310
10. SAFETY. At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 931, to reorganize the safety functions of the Government. p. 12310
11. WATER RESOURCES. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over S. Con. Res. 28, to print a compilation of materials relating to the development of water resources in the Columbia River Basin. p. 12310
Sen. Johnson urged a program to develop an integrated Federal water program for Texas, and inserted letters from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers pledging their cooperation. pp. 12297-9
12. HOUSING. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H.R. 4602, to encourage veterans' residential construction in rural areas by raising the maximum limits for direct loans. p. 12310
13. T. V. A. At the request of Sen. Clark passed over S. 1869, to amend the TVA Act to authorize the sale of bonds for expansion of TVA power plants. p. 12311
14. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R. 7522, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend for two years the lumbering rights of the McCloud Lumber Co. in the Shasta National Forest. p. 12313. This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. RECLAMATION. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2120, to authorize construction of the Mercedes Division, lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project. p. 12313

timing of these appeals is such that considerable overtime, holiday, and nightwork at premium rates of compensation is required. As no authority currently exists for reimbursement for overtime costs at inland points, it has been necessary to deny many requests for appeal inspections. An even greater number of applications have not been filed when the interested parties learned that their appeals could not be handled within a reasonable time. In making charges for overtime work applicable to all users of the service and reimbursable to the appropriation regardless of location of the work, the Department could more nearly respond to all requests for appeal inspections.

PEANUT MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS

The bill (H. R. 6570) to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an explanation of Calendar No. 811 (H. R. 6570) may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the explanation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF H. R. 6570

This bill would exempt peanuts marketed for consumption as boiled peanuts from acreage allotments and marketing quotas. They would have to be marketed in green form, without drying, in order to be exempt. It would be effective only for the 1957, 1958, and 1959 crops. Green peanuts marketed for boiling purposes do not compete with dry peanuts which move in regular commercial channels. Boiled peanuts are handled in exactly the same manner as a fresh vegetable. They are usually delivered to produce houses in bushel baskets the same day they are harvested. The produce companies sell them to local grocery stores and they are placed on the produce counters in these stores alongside of fresh corn, beans, and like products. The large majority of green peanuts are sold exclusively for table use.

Green peanuts cannot be harvested satisfactorily by mechanical means. The nuts must be removed from the vines by hand, so that the only farmers who can economically raise green peanuts for market are those who have large families, and even then the acreage on any one farm is relatively small. This bill will permit farm families to make a little additional income producing a commodity which is now in short supply and which in no way competes with the type of peanut usually marketed.

The committee amendments would (1) correct the reference to the title of the act being amended, and (2) make the bill specifically applicable to night and holiday work, as well as overtime work, since the act of August 28, 1950, is now so applicable and it is the purpose of the bill to accord to all inspection appeals the same treatment as that provided by the act of August 28, 1950, for export inspection appeals.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 8643) to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7910) to revise laws relating to the handling of short paid and undeliverable mail, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2672) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2674) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over. That completes the regular call of the calendar.

The clerk will state the bills which were placed at the foot of the calendar.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MEADOW SCHOOL DISTRICT, UPHAM, N. DAK.

The bill (S. 212) to provide for the reimbursement of Meadow School District, Upham, N. Dak., for loss of revenue resulting from the acquisition of certain lands was announced as next in order.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, is that a bill which had been placed at the foot of the calendar?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I had heretofore objected to order No. 656, S. 212, but, after investigation, I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 7, after the word "Act", to strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Meadow School District No. 29, Upham, N. Dak., the sum of \$5,197.56 in full satisfaction of such school district's claim against the United States for reimbursement of loss of revenue resulting from the acquisition by the United States Department of the Interior of approximately 30 percent of the lands within such school district for a wildlife refuge, such amount representing the equitable share of such school district's bonded indebtedness remaining due against such lands acquired by the Department of the Interior at the time of such acquisition: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the

provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, there are certain conference reports that are really a part of the calendar—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator that the pending business is a conference report—the pending business, not the unfinished business.

Mr. STENNIS. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next bill passed to the foot of the calendar is Calendar No. 790, H. R. 8053. Is there objection to its present consideration?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8053) to authorize funds available for construction of Indian health facilities to be used to assist in the construction of community hospitals which will serve Indians and non-Indians.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed on page 2, line 13, to strike out the words "for which," and insert in lieu thereof the words "eligible for"; and in lines 14 and 15, to strike out the words "is being provided by or," and insert in lieu thereof the words "within the same State."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. Will the Senator give a brief explanation of the purpose of the amendment?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. It is for the purpose of clarify the question which was raised earlier in the discussion. I think the amendment clears up the intent of the bill. It clarifies the bill, so as to make it clear that the provision will not defeat the purpose of the bill. I discussed the matter with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. I see he is on his feet. I shall be glad to answer any question he may have.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me first?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to say, with some regret, that since the chairman of the committee is not on the floor, and since none of the other members of the committee are present, I am unable to accept the amendment at this time and will have to ask that the bill go over.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. BARRETT. I call attention to the language in the report on page 2, at the end of the third paragraph:

This limitation is not intended to restrict or limit in any way the exercise of the general authority of the Surgeon General (transferred to him by Public Law 568 of August 5, 1954) to determine the Indians to whom health and medical services are to be provided.

It seems to me the language in the report makes abundantly clear the authority which is granted to the Surgeon General to take care of the particular patients mentioned by the Senator earlier this afternoon. I hope the Senator will withdraw his amendment, so we can have the bill passed by the Senate today. I call attention to the fact that we are in the closing days of the session. At least, we hope so. It seems to me if there is any necessity for revision of the language or for an amendment it can be done in the other body. I hope the Senator will not press his amendment and that the Senate will pass the bill at this time.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This is a House bill. Of course, if the bill is passed without amendment, it will go directly to the White House. That is what I would like to see happen if the bill does what the Senator from Wyoming says it does. However, there seems to be a limitation in the proviso which restricts hospital and medical care to those categories of Indians for whom service is being provided for by or at the expense of the Public Health Service on the date of its enactment. I should like to say Indians living on reservations today, where there are no hospitals, but where a contract exists for hospital service in some adjacent or community hospital, are clearly entitled to the services. The question arises only with respect to Indians who live on reservations where there is a hospital, and who leave the reservation in search of work in a nearby community.

If it can be agreed that it is the intent of the bill that their eligibility is not destroyed by such Indians moving to nearby communities, I would be willing to see the bill passed without amendment, and will withdraw my amendment, if I can have some assurance by Senators on the floor that that is the intent of the bill as it is now written.

Mr. BARRETT. I think the clear intent is to vest in the Surgeon General discretion to interpret the language of the bill itself. Certainly, after the discussion, I feel it should be very clear that Congress intends that the Indians referred to by the Senator from South Dakota, will be provided hospitalization under the circumstances mentioned by him.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. And if they are eligible for hospitalization today, the Surgeon General may take into consideration their number, so to speak, in determining the hospital costs in a nearby community when the Indians have moved to a nearby community.

Mr. BARRETT. I am sure the Surgeon General will respect the intentions expressed on the floor of the Senate by the Senator from South Dakota and

other Senators. It seems to me that is precisely what he would do in any event.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I thank the Senator, and I withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota withdraws his amendment.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8053) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if I may so state, there are ready certain conference reports which I really consider to be a part of the calendar, and which the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] wishes to dispose of before we go back the second time to the bills on the calendar.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi ask unanimous consent that certain conference reports be considered before the pending business is taken up?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to consider what conference report?

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order, so that the Chair can hear the colloquy.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I do not desire to engage the Senate for longer than 1 minute, and I hope less than that.

I read in the newspapers and heard on the radio over the weekend that the distinguished Representative of Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], and our distinguished minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] made the statement that civil-rights legislation is now dead for this session.

Mr. President, I cannot agree to that. I cannot agree that reasonable, intelligent, honest Members of the House and the Senate cannot get together and iron out their differences, to the end that a civil-rights bill will become law. I believe they can get together and confine the jury trial provision, if that is necessary, to the subject of voting.

Mr. President, let us not take a defeatist attitude that the civil-rights bill is dead for the session. It is not the bill which some proponents of civil rights wanted, but nevertheless I do not wish to be a party to any accusation of death before the blow is delivered.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair attempt to clear up the situation. As the Chair understands the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] desires to make unanimous consent request.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to make an observation on the unanimous consent request, if I may.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous consent request has not been stated as yet. The Chair desires to know whether the Senator from Mississippi is seeking unanimous consent to take up a certain House bill.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I should like to move concurrence of the Senate in certain House amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. House amendments to Senate bills?

Mr. EASTLAND. That is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I think we ought to know which bills are involved.

Mr. EASTLAND. They have been cleared all down the line. There are 10 of them.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I have a memorandum which was left with me on that subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. These are privileged matters.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Reserving the right to object, I make an observation on the unanimous consent request?

Perhaps the acting majority leader can clear up a matter of interest to me. There is now pending on the Senate Calendar a conference report of the Indian Affairs Subcommittee, of which I am chairman, relating to Senate bill 469, in which the House made certain changes. The conference committee has met, agreed on a report, and the House has adopted the conference report.

The assurance I should like to have relates to the situation at present. This involves a matter where time is of the essence. Would it be possible to have the conference report considered tomorrow by the Senate?

Mr. STENNIS. The acting majority leader will have to advise the Senator from Oregon later about that, after looking into the matter. I think the list is already made up and it would hardly be possible to change. That is my impression.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I hope that assurance can be given, because we do not have too much time before the Senate should act on it.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the Senator's position. I will look into it further.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank the Senator.

I have no objection to the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Mississippi please indicate the bills with respect to which he is requesting unanimous consent?

Mr. EASTLAND. S. 525, S. 650, S. 701, S. 827, S. 833, S. 874, S. 988, S. 1112, S. 1171, and S. 1251.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the Senate will consider these matters one at a time.

Mr. EASTLAND. Very well.

RHODA ELIZABETH GRAUBART

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House

Public Law 85-127
85th Congress, H. R. 6570
August 13, 1957

AN ACT

71 Stat. 344.

To amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 359 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1359 (c)), be amended to read as follows:

Peanuts.

56 Stat. 654.

61 Stat. 722.

“(c) The word ‘peanuts’ for the purposes of this Act shall mean all peanuts produced, excluding any peanuts which it is established by the producer or otherwise, in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, were not picked or threshed either before or after marketing from the farm, or were marketed by the producer before drying or removal of moisture from such peanuts either by natural or artificial means for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts.”

This amendment shall be effective for the 1957, 1958, and 1959 crops of peanuts. Effectivity.

Approved August 13, 1957.

